

IAC-M-260
16 October 1956

I N T E L L I G E N C E A D V I S O R Y C O M M I T T E E

Minutes of Meeting Held in
IAC Conference Room, Administration Building
Central Intelligence Agency, at 1045, 16 October 1956

Director of Central Intelligence
Allen W. Dulles
Presiding

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. W. Park Armstrong, Jr., Special Assistant for Intelligence,
Department of State
Major General Robert A. Schow, Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence,
Department of the Army
Rear Admiral R. H. Rice, acting Director of Naval Intelligence,
Department of the Navy
Major General Millard Lewis, Director of Intelligence, Headquarters,
United States Air Force
Colonel E. G. Van Orman, acting for Deputy Director for Intelligence,
The Joint Staff
Mr. Harry S. Traynor, Atomic Energy Commission representative
to the IAC
Mr. Ralph R. Roach, acting for Federal Bureau of Investigation
representative to the IAC

State Department review completed

JCS review(s) completed.

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1. Review of Director's Trip

In opening the meeting, Mr. Dulles noted that he had only recently returned from an extensive trip abroad, and stated that he had received excellent cooperation from State Department and Service representatives at the places he had visited. Mr. Dulles then commented generally on various aspects of his trip, particularly on impressions gained with respect to developments in the Middle East and Far East.

2. Approval of Minutes

9 October Meeting
(IAC-M-259)

Approved as written.

3. Watch Committee Report
No. 323

Noted this report.

4. Semi-Annual Report of the
Standing Committee on
Exchanges

(IAC-D-103/3, 4 October 1956)

a. Noted, subject to the amendment of (1) the first sentence of paragraph II, page 1, to read: "The Committee consists of representatives from the Departments of State, Army, Navy, Air Force, the Joint Staff, CIA and AEC"; and (2) the name of the last subcommittee listed in the third column on page 1 of Appendix A to read "SEC."

b. Referring to the necessity of keeping abreast of developments in the exchange field, Mr. Dulles suggested, and the members concurred, that the Standing Committee on Exchanges should submit an additional oral report within three months on further activities by the Committee.

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7. Suez and Arab-Israeli Situations

working memorandum prepared by CIA,
a. A ~~Board of National Estimates~~ memorandum, dealing with certain aspects of the Suez and Arab-Israeli situations, was distributed to the members. Following a discussion of these matters, the members concurred in the view that revisions of the prior special estimates on the Suez situation, or of the most recent estimative judgments of the IAC with respect to the likelihood of a major Arab-Israeli conflict, were not warranted at this time.

*Amended 23 Oct
(See IAC-M-262,
item 2a)*

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b. At the suggestion of Colonel Van Orman, the members agreed that the IAC Ad Hoc Working Group on the Arab-Israeli Situation should be instructed to review and up-date its last published report on Arab-Israeli developments.

Adjournment: 1145



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WILLIAM P. BUNDY
Secretary

SECRETARY'S NOTES

1. No objection having been raised by a member, the Secretary has authorized release to USIA of NIE 11-6-56, "Capabilities and Trends in Soviet Science and Technology," and [redacted]

[redacted] both dated 9 October 1956

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(IAC-M-259, 9 October 1956, Secretary's Note 3).

2. No objection having been raised by a member, the Secretary has authorized release to the US Public Health Service of NIE 11-6-56, "Capabilities and Trends in Soviet Science and Technology," 9 October 1956 (IAC-M-259, 9 October 1956, Secretary's Note 4).

Considered by IAC at its
meeting on 16 October
(IAC-M-260, item 7);
IAC concurred that no
revision of prior Suez
statements or substantive
judgments on Arab-Israeli
major conflict warranted
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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

16 October 1956

MEMORANDUM

LIMITED DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Developments in the Suez and Arab-Israel Situations

1. Suez Crisis. The agreement by the British, French, and Egyptian governments to a set of six general principles upon which a Suez settlement might be based probably will supply the basis for future negotiations. In spite of the Soviet veto of the British-French resolution calling for international control of the Canal, all the Security Council members subscribed unanimously to the six principles. UN Secretary General Hammarskjold can be expected to remain active in trying to promote further discussions between the parties concerned. British sources are said to have stated that another face to face meeting between the British, French, and Egyptian Foreign Ministers would be held in the next two or three weeks, or even earlier, if Egypt provided a basis for negotiations in the meantime. The course of such negotiations will not be easy and the Western powers will probably have to make further concessions to gain final agreement with Egypt.

2. While the possibility of the employment of force by the UK and France has not been eliminated, we believe it does not constitute an immediate threat. Although the early completion of organizational phase of the Suez Canal Users' Association and possible implementation of a US-UK-French decision to pay tolls to the Association might cause Egypt to react by barring use of the Canal to vessels refusing to pay Egypt directly, we believe the Egyptians would refrain from such action, at least pending further negotiations with the Western powers. On balance, no information received during the past week calls for a revision of the recent SNIEs dealing with the Suez situation.

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3. Arab-Israel Situation. The Arab-Israel situation shows no signs of improvement. The continued Israel-Jordan border tension was marked by raids and a heavy reprisal by Israel, which in turn was answered by Jordanian artillery fire. Although the Israeli government gave initial conditional approval to the planned movement of a small Iraqi force into Jordan, Foreign Minister Meir has since stated that Israel had not received adequate assurances and was "strongly opposed" to the entry of Iraqi troops. She said Israel now considers the move a "grave infringement of the status quo in the area and a serious threat." Israel also resented a British demarche indicating the UK would come to Jordan's aid under its treaty obligations in the event Israel took military action over the entry of Iraqi troops. Within Jordan itself, the King and cabinet are reportedly determined to proceed with the parliamentary elections scheduled for 21 October in spite of the unstable security situation on the Israel border. Jordanian observers believe the massive Israeli retaliations are strengthening the already strong pro-Egyptian candidates and weakening the chances of moderate or pro-Western elements.

4. The Jordanians have now requested an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to consider the "aggressive" Israeli retaliatory raid of 10 October. The Council will reportedly meet on 18 October. The UN Truce Supervisor, General Burns, is quoted by the press as saying the truce machinery is paralyzed.

5. Meanwhile, the movement of Iraqi troops into Iraq has been delayed. Prime Minister Nuri Said told US Ambassador Gallman in Baghdad that the move had been postponed, but not abandoned because of the sharp Israeli reaction and Iraq's desire to obtain a "written request" from Jordan. The Iraqis had planned to station one battalion in Jordan north of Mafraq. An armored car battalion would patrol the line of communications to the Iraqi border.

6. Israeli motives in the present situation are not entirely clear. The Israeli government must recognize that the planned strength of the Iraqi elements is not sufficient to pose any early military threat. They had previously expressed interest in whether the Iraqi

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move forecast a breaking up or partition of Jordan and may wish to prepare the way to benefit from any such development. They may also hope that discussion of the border situation in the Security Council will strengthen their demands for freedom of Suez Canal transit for Israeli ships. In view of the imminence of the US elections, the Israeli government may also hope by its present tactics to gain further concessions or support, including arms, from the US. In view of the renewed British assurances to Jordan, the coming Security Council consideration of the situation, which should temporarily quiet the border, and Jordan's inability alone or with Iraqi help to adopt a forceful policy, we believe that Israel will continue to feel constrained from initiating all-out hostilities. However, should border harassments continue, the Israelis will probably resume a policy of heavy hit-and-run reprisals.

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The Six Agreed Principles for a Possible Suez Settlement

1. There should be free and open transit through the Canal without discrimination, overt or covert -- this covers both political and technical aspects;
2. The sovereignty of Egypt should be respected;
3. The operation of the canal should be insulated from the politics of any country;
4. The manner of fixing tolls and charges should be decided by agreement between Egypt and the users;
5. A fair proportion of the dues should be allotted to development;
6. In case of disputes, unresolved affairs between the Suez Canal Company and the Egyptian Government should be settled by arbitration with suitable terms of reference and suitable provision for the payment of sums found to be due.

IAC Meeting, 16 October 1956

ALSC PRESENT

Central Intelligence Agency

Mr. Robert Amory, Jr.

Mr. Sherman Kent

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[redacted]
Mr. Otto E. Guthe

Mr. William Bundy

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[redacted]
GMIC

Lieutenant Colonel George Wilson

Mr. Russell McGuiney

Department of State

Mr. William McAfee

Department of the Army

Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Pratt

Department of the Navy

Captain W. S. Howell

Department of the Air Force

Colonel P. D. Wynne

Lieutenant Colonel Van A. Woods, Jr.

The Joint Staff

Colonel Charles H. Dayhuff, Jr., USA

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Meffert W. Kuhrtz

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IAC-M-259
9 October 1956

INTELLIGENCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Minutes of Meeting Held in
IAC Conference Room, Administration Building
Central Intelligence Agency, at 1045, 9 October 1956

Acting Director of Central Intelligence
Lieutenant General Charles P. Cabell
Presiding

MEMBERS PRESENT

Mr. W. Park Armstrong, Jr., Special Assistant for Intelligence,
Department of State
Major General Robert A. Schow, Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence,
Department of the Army
Rear Admiral R. H. Rice, acting Director of Naval Intelligence,
Department of the Navy
Colonel R. A. Breitweiser, acting for Director of Intelligence,
Headquarters, United States Air Force
Brigadier General Richard Collins, Deputy Director for Intelligence,
The Joint Staff
Mr. Harry S. Traynor, Atomic Energy Commission representative
to the IAC
Mr. Ralph R. Roach, acting for Federal Bureau of Investigation
representative to the IAC

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IAC-M-259
9 October 1956

1. Arab-Israeli Situation

The Chairman noted an inquiry he had received from Under

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2. Special Estimate on Effects of
Limitation of Nuclear Tests

Referring to the recent request by General Collins for a special estimate on the effects of limitation of nuclear tests on the Soviet atomic weapons development program, the Chairman noted that JAEIC had been instructed to prepare a preliminary draft, to be reviewed by the Board of National Estimates and approved by the IAC. The members concurred in this procedure, and agreed that the target date for completion of this estimate should be 6 November.

3. Approval of Minutes
2 October Meeting
(IAC-M-258)

Approved as written, subject to the amendment of the last sentence of item 5 b to read as follows:

"After discussing various relevant developments, the members agreed that revision of such estimative judgments was not justified at this time."

4. Watch Committee Report
No. 322

Noted this report, including the special report incorporated in the annex thereto.

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9 October 1956

5. NIE 11-6-56

Capabilities and Trends in
Soviet Science and Technology

Approved as amended.



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7. Review of Suez Developments

a. After distribution of a Board of National Estimates memorandum, dealing with certain aspects of the Suez situation, the members discussed various Suez developments, as well as comment received from Embassy Paris concerning [redacted] and concurred in the Board's view that revisions of [redacted] were not 25X1 justified at this time.

b. Following their review of that portion of the Board's memorandum dealing with the [redacted] situation, the members also exchanged views on that problem and agreed that revisions of the most recent estimative judgments of the IAC with respect to the likelihood of a major [redacted] conflict were not warranted at this time.

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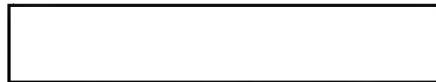
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9. NSC Briefing on Yugoslavia

The Chairman outlined the procedure he expected to follow in briefing the NSC on recent Yugoslav developments, and asked for an expression of views by the members on this matter. Following a discussion of this question, the members concurred in the Chairman's plan for presenting his briefing.

Adjournment: 1150



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WILLIAM P. BUNDY
Secretary

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SECRETARY'S NOTES



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9 October 1956

3. Unless objection is raised by a member at the next regular meeting of the IAC, the Secretary proposes to release to USIA NIE 11-6-56, "Capabilities and Trends in Soviet Science and Technology,"

[Redacted] 25X1

4. Inasmuch as NIE 11-6-56, "Capabilities and Trends in Soviet Science and Technology," appears to fall within the category of intelligence which the NSC has authorized for distribution to the US Public Health Service on a need-to-know basis (reference: IAC-D-20/3.2, 5 March 1956), the Secretary proposes to release NIE 11-6-56 to that agency unless objection is raised by a member at the next regular meeting of the IAC.

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Considered by IAC
on 9 October and
approved (IAC-M-259,
9 Oct 56, item 2)

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C O P Y

THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF
Washington 25, D. C.

DDIM-34-56
3 October 1956

MEMORANDUM FOR: Chairman, Intelligence Advisory Committee

Subject: Request for a SNIE

1. The representative of the Joint Staff to the Intelligence Advisory Committee (IAC) requests that a Special National Intelligence Estimate (SNIE) be produced on the effects of limitation of nuclear tests on the Soviet atomic weapons development program.

2. Included specifically should be:

a. Examination of the effects of limiting tests to devices yielding less than 100 KT.

b. Examination of the effects of prohibition of tests of thermonuclear weapons.

c. Effects upon development of high yield warheads.

d. Effects upon development of small dimension and light weight warheads.

3. The requested estimate is required by the Department of Defense as a matter of priority.

/s/ Richard Collins

RICHARD COLLINS
Brigadier General, USA
Deputy Director for Intelligence
The Joint Staff

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IAC Meeting, 9 October 1956

ALSO PRESENT

Central Intelligence Agency

Mr. Robert Amory, Jr.

[Redacted] 25X1

Mr. Herbert Scoville, Jr.

[Redacted] 25X1

Department of State

Mr. Harald Jacobson
Mr. Howard Wiedemann
Mr. William McAfee

Department of the Army

Lieutenant Colonel Charles H. Pratt
Lieutenant Colonel Robert J. Delaney
Lieutenant Colonel Donald L. Husman

Department of the Navy

Captain W. S. Howell

Department of the Air Force

Colonel P. D. Wynne
Lieutenant Colonel Van A. Woods, Jr.

The Joint Staff

Colonel E. G. Van Orman, USMC
Colonel Charles H. Dayhuff, Jr., USA
Colonel Robert H. Stumpf, USA
Colonel A. Ward Gillette, USA

Atomic Energy Commission

Mr. Charles Reichardt

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Mr. Meffert Kuhrtz